

SUNDAY, APRIL 18, 1804.

DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Tear. DILT AND SUNDAY, Por Month .

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THE SUE, Now York city.

A Revolution-For What?

The WILSON Income Tax bill now before the Senate looks to the greatest revolution ever seriously attempted or proposed American politics. Its sponsors could plead with a better face before our political fathers for a square proposition that "secesston" be formally recognized by Congress and openly recorded as a principle applicable to the United States, or for a resolution to abolish the idea of preserving for all citizens the freedom of equality before the law, and for each the rights of all others. The beome tax would have been the suprem abomination in the eyes of those broadminded lovers of liberty and equal rights who, like THOMAS JEFFERSON, infused into our Constitution its political inspiration, and from whom the great Democratic party received its mission. It offers a detestable and socialistic outrage to the American theory of citizenship. It would be the be ginning of a change in the character of our Government, and in the nature of this republic, at once radical, far-reaching, and irreconcilable with any principle possible to advance in the name of Democracy.

And for what are Democrats urged by the Administration fanatics to strike down their own party and deal this communistic blow to the country at large? For the sake of getting through Congress a new tax schame no better than a hash of cranky, unprincipled, specialized juggling with the tariff duties which the Chicago platform decreed should henceforth be laid impartially for revenue only. At the best it is mere bauble of tariff reform.

The bargain to which the communists have invited the Democrats is too ludicrously one-sided to be called a bargain at all. The Democrats get nothing but a sham and shadow. And in return for that they are asked to recant irrevocably a fundamental principle of their party! No wonder that a Democrat like DAVID BES-NETT HILL has risen with heroic vigor in opposition, and that the schoes of his thundering denunciation come back from every centre of true Democracy, and from every region of genuine love and respec for the republic of the United States, Let them roll up still louder! Away with the income tax! Take the Populist's claws from the fair face of Democracy!

The Hero of the Cabinet.

Since Senator HILL's ringing protes against the income tax, the first Cabinet floer to speak publicly has been the Hon. J. STERLING MORTON, the Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. MORTON was with the Young Men's Democratic Club in Boston on Thursday last, and this is what he said:

"For many years I have held to the rustic view that the Government of the United States has no right to take property from one citizen under the guise of taxa: tion and bestow it upon another, and with the late Judge Millian of the United States Supreme Court I have regarded that sort of use of the taxing power as

The Secretary of Agriculture thus bravely declared the inextinguishable sentiment of his party in the face of the Administration's e with the Populist politicians for its repudiation. At such a time no stronger demonstration of Secretary Monrow's un-qualified sympathy with the New York Senator in his denunciation of the Populistic principle of taking a portion of one man's income for the benefit of another, is possible for the reason that the income tax fits precisely to the theory and practice of taxation which Mr. MORTON, like every other good American and Democrat, so vehemently partisan outspokenness, so full of hope for the Democratic party, now more dangerously beset by the machinations of ener acting within its own household than it has ever been by any open foe.

But, tested by this old and invariably Democratic rule of equal rights, is Mr. Monyou the only member of the Cabinet who shows that in spirit he stands proudly by the Senator from New York?

Silver and Wheat.

In a recent communication to THE SUN. Mr. HENRY NELSON of Stone House, Nevada, questions our statement that:

The price of wheat has long been dominated by our exporting power."

Mr. NELSON says, in substance, that the prices for wheat and all other things that men have to sell, have been dominated by the price of sliver; that for twenty-one years the price for an ounce of sliver has been the value of a bushel of wheat; that prices for cotton, corn, horses, and land have been determined by the price for silver; that the troubles for the whole world have been caused by underconsumption, and this by the appreciation of gold: that wheat has declined since sliver was demonstrized, and that all existing commercial and industrial ills are due to the demonstration of silver: and he calls upon THE SUN for a candid consideration of the matter.

No doubt the consumption of nearly al the products of labor, in volume greatly below the current power to produce, has been the controlling influence in producing exlating conditions; but it is questionable if the loss of purchasing power by silver, or a relative increase in the purchasing power of gold, has aided materially in bringing about this very undesirable state of affairs. On the other hand, there is in the enormous increase of each labor unit's power to produce fabrics of all kinds, and in an increase of the grain and sotton bearing areas, between 1870 and 1899, out of all proportion to the concurrent increase of population and the world's requirements for food and fibre, a cause that is directly related to the effects so painfully evident on every hand, if not wholly productive of them. Still, it is well to consider carefully the relations of silver to existing conditions and its power to affect prices, as well as every other suggested cause, and to try to find a remedy, if one is possible.

We have recently shows that after eleven out of twolve wheat harvests, the world's supply of wheat has exceeded the world's requirements in ratios ranging from 2 to 17 per cent.; and no matter how cheap bread may have been, or how prosperous the people, there has not been a time within twelve years when the consumption of wheat could have been increased even 10 per cent., as at no time have a tenth of the wheat esters been underfed.

We desire to remind our esteemed correspondent that at no time since 1873 have prices for everything that men have to sail been lower than in the years immediately prejecting that time; nor have all prices for silver, and despite the fact that the ratio things produced or sold declined. It is true | was then as 25 to 100 units of population.

that the price for nearly every product of recture has fallen because of greatly ned cost; while nearly every form of has, the world over, sold for higher prices since 1860 than at any time prior to 1873, except when affected by the civil war in the United States; and as much as labor has fallen in the last eight months, the general level of wages is higher now than in 1978. Certainly, labor is a thing that men have for sale, and vast numbers of men have nothing else to sell. It is true that the products of labor, or rather very many of them, sell much cheaper than prior to 1878, but this is because of the increased productive power of each labor unit, and be cause production has outrun the power to consume. There are notable examples, however, where the product of labor, instead of declining in price, has shown a material ad-

vance since 1873. Coffee is so important an article of commerce that we annually import some \$95,000,000 worth, yet coffee that sold in New York at from 9 cents to 11 cents a pound from 1868 to 1871 is now selling at 17 cents a pound, although it sold as low as 8% cents in 1886. Has the fall in the price for silver so affected this product as to cause it to advance from 10 cents in 1870 to 25 cents in 1874; to fail again to 16 cents in 1975, and then advance to 20 cents in 1877; and then to fluctuate between 81/4 and 20 cents in the years between 1877 and 1894 ? Lard is one of the things that men sell, yet It brought but 8% cents in this city in 1878

and sold for 10% cents in November, 1893,

and is now worth as much as in 1873. The corn particularized by our con respondent is another notable product the price for which has varied from high to low and low to high, regardless of the price trend of silver. In July, 1873, corn sold in this city, in terms of gold, for 48 cents a bushel, yet in 1875 it sold for 87 cents; fell to 43 cents in 1878, and advanced to 84 cents four years later; again declined to as low a price as 46 cents in 1986, after which in 1888, it advanced to 66 cents. After the harvesting of the great crops of 1888 and 1889, crops that aggregated more bushels than any other two ever grown, the price dropped to 37 cents, which was the lowest point ever reached, just as the per capits supply was then the greatest ever known Although corn sold in this city in April, 1990 for 37 cents, yet so little was it affected by the fall in the value of silver that just a year later it sold for 60% cents, or an advance of 116 per cent. What had a slight change in the value of silver to do with this extraordinary advance? Does our correspondent desire us to believe that this enormous rise in price was caused by the decline in the price of sliver which has cocurred since 1878? Was not this elevation of the price level for corn wholly due to the fact that the crop of 1850 was but two-

reduced by quite 30 per cent? A careful examination of the facts sur rounding the course of prices for cotton develops the fact that from 1864, when cotton was selling in New York for 80 cents in gold a pound, it fell steadily from this high war level until 1878, when the quantity produced first exceeded the ante-bellum max imum, and the price again reached the level of 1860; just as we learn from this examination that in 1878 the price of cotton had from the highest point, already fallen 64 cents a pound, or 700 per cent. more than i has fallen since. Was this fall of 64 cents prior to 1873 due to other causes, while the fall since 1878 is due alone to the fall in the value of sliver?

thirds the volume of that of 1889, and that

sence the per capita supply was

From 1879 to 1890 the price fluctuated be tween 9% and 13 cents, as the crop happened to be abundant or meagre, and the average of the twelve years was very close to the average of the twelve years ending with 1860, although after two very short crops in 1866 and 1857 the price rose, in the later months of 1857, despite the acute money crisis then prevailing, to 15% cents a pound or the highest price known between 183 and 1894, if we exclude the prices of the war period, say from 1861 to 1875. This fact, and the other related fact that monetary crisis of 1837, the prices for wheat, corn, cotton, and oats were extremely high, show how little monetary conditions of the most pronounced character affect the price for any article of prime ne cessity when the supply is actually defective. In considering conditions affecting the price for cotton, the period ending with 1878, when prices resulted from the peculiar conditions existing at the South after the war, must be excluded. Doing this, it is found that the price has varied only as affected by supply and demand, and often moved in the direction opposite to that taken by silver.

The crop of 1889 was the greatest ever grown till that time, and aggregated nearly 7,300,000 bales, but the crop of 1890 exceeded it by 1,300,000 bales, or 19 per cent.; and this great crop was immediately fol lowed by one of 9,000,000 bales, or 25 per eent, in excess of the crop of 1889. The crop of 1890 and 1891 aggregated 17,700,000 bales as against 14,200,000 bales from the harvests of 1888 and 1889; and after the harvesting of the two greater crops, the price fell more than 25 per cent. Is this price fall of one fourth due to a fall of 10 per cent, in the price for an ounce of aliver, or is it due to an increase of 24.5 per cent. in the supply, while the requirements increased no than 6 or 8 per cent. at most? If a fall of 10 per cent. in the price of silver caused the price of cotton to decline more than 25 per pent., then the subsequent fall of 80 per cent. in the price for sliver should have ob-

literated the last vestige of cotton values. Our correspondent instances horses as affording proof of silver's control of prices. As horses are now cheaper than at any time within fifty years, this fact is assumed to show that prices for such animals, as of all other things which men have to sell, result from some occult influence exercised by sliver rather than from changed rela tions of supply. In considering the prices for horses it must not be forgotten that the demand for war purposes caused a remarkable rise in price during the sixties; and that thus the stock was so depleted in the seventh decade that prices were thereby

affected until after 1878. In 1860, counting mules as horses, there were 24 horses for each 100 people in the United States, and the average value was \$60 a head. In 1870 the ratio was as 21 is to 100, and the price \$75. In 1875 numbers had so increased that the ratio was as 24 to 100, and the gold price dropped to \$60, or exactly that of 1860, just as the ratio was that of 1860; and this was the price of 1880, although the ratio was then in the proportion of 25 animals to each 100 people. From about 1880 to 1885 there existed a great demand for horses and mules to be used on street railways, for pleasure horses by those growing in opulence, and for adation stock in Western horse ranches, as well as from rotall dealers, even in the dier towns, who were beginning to do liver their wares at customers' doors; and the result was, despite the fall in the price for gilver, and despite the fast that the ratio the price advanced to an average of \$75. But the tide soon turned, and as the trolley. the cable car, and the elevated railway displaced the horse car, and the supply in-creased to 28 animals for each 100 people, the price had fallen by January, 1894, to an average of \$49.50, the price level being now third lower than nine years ago. the fall of 5 cents an ounce in the price of silver between 1880 and 1885 cause an advance of 25 per cent. in the value of horses If the advance of 25 per cent. between 1880 and 1885 was caused by a 5-cent fall in the price of silver, what has caused a fall of 34 per cent. in the price of horses since 1885?

We desire to direct the attention of our correspondent to the important product, swine, and to the course of prices for this staple. In the winter of 1872-73, just before the demonstization of silver, the Western packers were offered and bought 5,400,000 swine for an average of \$3.40 per 100 pounds. Three years later, in the winter of 1875-78, after the very short corn crop of 1874, those packers were offered but 4.900,000 swine, for which they paid an average of \$6.85 per 100 pounds, in gold. After the expiration of another three years, and after the harvesting of several corn crops above the average in acreage yield, the packers were able, in the winter of 1878-79, to secure 7,500,000 swine at prices averaging \$2.80 in gold, per 100 pounds.

At this time silver fell 4 cents an ounce or S per cent., as against a fall of 55 per cent. in the price for swine. Logically, another fall of 5 per cent. in the price of silver would have enabled the packers secure a supply of swine without money and without price. In 1881 the corn crop was but 70 per cent. as great as either of the preceding two crops, and as a result the farmers were able to furnish the Western packers in the winter of 1981-92 but three-fourths as many hogs as in 1878-79, yet were able to secure a price therefor averaging \$6.06, or an advance of 116 per cent. over the price of three years earlier; and this enormous adance occurred at a time when sliver fluctuated, in three years, less than a cent an ounce in the annual average price. In 1985-86, when horses were advancing very rapidly because of the fall in the price for silver, the farmers offered the packers an increased supply of hogs and were content to accept \$3.66 per 100 pounds, or 60 per cent. of the price of 1881-82. In this period the price for silver fell 10 per ent., se against a fall of 40 per cent. in the price for swine. In the winter of 1890-91, after two enormous corn crops in 1888 and 1889, the packers were offered and bought 8,200,000 swine from Western farmers at an average of \$3.54 per 100 pounds; but in the winter of 1892-93 the farmers were able to furnish the Western packers but 4,600,000 animals, for which they were paid an average of \$6.54 per 100 pounds, or 85 per cent. ore. Although the swine sold in 1892-93 weighed some 23 pounds each less than those sold in 1891-92, and numbered but 56 per cent. as many, yet the farmers received 29 per cent. more money therefor. That is, in 1892-93 they received \$95,300,000 for 4,600,-000 animals, as against \$73,600,000 in 1591-92 for 8,200,000 animals. Are we to believe that a fall of 21 cents an ounce in the price for sliver advanced the price of swine 29 per cent, and added \$21,700,000 to the net revenue of the farmers? And yet this must be true if sliver dominates the price of everything that men have to sell! If such prices result from silver's domination, the farmer has reason to be thankful therefor, and to pray that silver shall continue to fall. Our investigations show that the price for

swine is directly related to the supply as proportioned to the consumers of pork products, and that there is no traceable relation between such prices and the price for an ounce of silver.

While our correspondent assures that the price for an ounce of silver has for many years, been the value of a bushel of wheat, yet he has neglected to inform us in what particular market this parity of values has obtained, nor has he told us for what definite term of years.

From the very patient consideration given to this matter, it appears that the price since 1859, that it had fallen 6 cents an ounce between 1859 and 1873, and that since 1859 there have been but four movements, of very limited duration, in the opposite direction; while the price of wheat has, in the United States at least, varied yearly as varied the quantity available for export, there having been as many as eight movements upward since 1873, some of them traversing more than one-third of the scale in a single year, though in but one instance prior to 1898 has allver varied as much as 6 per cent. in any one year.

Not having been informed where silver and wheat have been so constantly kept upon the same price level, and being more especially desired to consider American conditions, we take, as affording an absointely fair comparison, the prices received by the growers in the farm markets of the United States at the close of each calendar year. We find that as a result of a meagre harvest in the 1876-77 crop year, the quantity available for export from that harvest and from the residue of previous harvests, diminished 25 per cent., and that the price rose 30 per cent.; that the two succeeding crops were such as to increase the surplus available for export by fully 200 per cent., and that the price fell from \$1.08 a bushel in 1877 to 78 cents in 1878, or 28 per cent., although silver fell but three cents an ounce. The next year, however, wheat advanced 37 per cent., while silver rose but two cents an ounce. The following year, 1890-81, the exportable surplus increase the price fell 15 cents a bushel, while the year's average price of silver remained the same. In 1881-82 the quantity of wheat available for export shrank 86 per cent. and the price advanced 25 per cent., although the price for silver was at a standatill. In 1883-63 the exportable surplus increased 46 per cent. and the price declined 25 per cent., as against a fell of about 2 per cent. in the value of silver. The next year the amount available from the harvest and the remainders of previous crops, from which exports might be drawn, shrank 18 per cent. and the price rose 4 per cent., while the price of silver was again constant. After garnering the immense crop of 1884-85, the greatest ever grown till 1891, the exportable surplus augmented by 38 per cent. and the price fell from 91 to 55 cents a bushel, or 29 per cent., as against a decline of less than 3 per cent. In the value of an ounce of silver.

The harvest of 1885-86 was from an area 5,300,000 acres less than that of the preceding year, and the stocks from which wheat for export could be drawn diminished 29 per cent. although still excessive, by reason of the great remainder from the previous harvest; and the price rose 19 per cent. to fall 10 per cent. in 1886-87, upon an addition of 18 per cent. to the surplus available for export. In the mean time sliver feil 4 cents an ounce in two years. In 1888-89 the surplus shrank 17 per cent. and the price advanced from 66 to 98 cents a bushel, or 87 per cent., while silver fell 2 cents an and the price at once fall from 95 to 70 cepts a bushel, despite the fact that in this year the price for an ounce of allver rose 2 cents. In 1890-91 the quantity of wheat from which exports could be drawn decreased nearly as much as it had increased the preceding year, and the price advanced from 70 to 84 cents; and at this functure the price for an ounce of silver advanced 9 cents in conse quence of the passage of the SHERMAN set. So enormous was the quantity of wheat harvested in 1891-92, and again in 1892-93, that an immense store was accumulated, which is now slowly disappearing; and since those harvests, the price has gone down and down, as has the price of silver. Was it wheat that carried allver down, or silver that carried down the price for wheat ! Wheat has reached a lower level per bushel than silver per ounce, but then wheat has brought less in the farm markets than the current value of an ounce of silver from as far back as 1868, and the price promises to be low until existing extraordinary accumulations shall be absorbed, which may be the case within a year or eighteen months From all that we have been able to ascertain in relation to the course of prices for wheat, silver, and other products, as well as labor, it appears that the price for wheat has not only been dominated but nearly always determined by our current exporting power; that the cunce of silver has not been the value of a bushel of wheat in any single year since 1878; that wheat has moved up and down in price as much as 87 cents in a single year, though the price of silver has been nearly or quite constant, or moving in an opposite direction; that the price of no one thing which men have to sell has moved in the same direction and, at the the same time, varied as has the price for silver; nor have the prices for all that men

sell declined. We must confess to an entire inability to iscover the most remote relation between the price for an ounce of silver and the value of a bushel of wheat, or for that matter of any other product, though we have earnestly sought to find such relation; and if it exists it must be of such an occult character that only a Mahatma can trace it.

Is It the Popular Judgment?

The Evening Post, with an affectation characteristic of that pretentious newspaper, professes to wonder why anybody should be interested in the BRECKINBIDGE trial. Of course everybody is interested in t, including this writer who pretends to indifference, and reasonably and necessarily so, since it involves a fundamental and essential question of social morals.

The question is not the particular issue decided by the Washington jury, or whether Miss POLLARD was entitled to her damages for breach of promise of marriage; but whether such baseness as BRECKINRIDGE has onfessed unblushingly shall go unpunished by the jury of all society, and more espe cially by the people of the Congress district of which he is now the representative. It is the question whether the turpitude of a man's private character shali be taken into consideration in determining his fitness for the reward of high public place.

BRECKINRIDGE boldly announces that he seeks and expects renomination and reelection by his Kentucky constituents. His theory, apparently, is that the private life and moral tone of a candidate for Congress are of no concern to the public, that the only test they can apply to him properly is as to his ability to discharge the purely public functions intrusted to him; so that if he performs his representative duties faithfully and creditably, it is nobody's business except his own whether his life outside of Congress is decent or indecent.

On a previous occasion, and with reference to another public man, the Evening Post took the same ground, and naturally t now sympathizes with BRECKINGIDGE. It argued then that even flagrant violation of social morality and social decency constituted no reasonable bar to the public elevation of a man, no matter how high and honorable, and it ridiculed all those who thought differently, as influenced by an absurd and a silly s queamishness. It conlicentiousness in a man leaves no stain on his character so far as concerns his fitness

to serve and represent the public. If that is also the opinion of his Kentucky district, and manifestly BRECKINEIDGE himself thinks it is, and if Congress itself and the people generally are of that mind, question of principle will be settled of great importance as a precedent. Thereafter, every public man will be left free to descend into any baseness and uncleanness in his private life to which his animal nature tends, without incurring any reproach if he preserves a reputation for honesty and propriety. A lewd fellow will not for that reason suffer n public estimation.

Is that a judgment which BRECKINETDON'S onstituents and the rest of the people are prepared to render? If it is, the time has ome for closing the churches and estabishing a new code of morals, or rather for abrogating the moral law altogether.

The Proposed Reform of Registration

in England. The Registration bill, introduced in the House of Commons on Friday by Mr. John MORLEY, is a measure intended to increase the voting strength of the Liberals in Great Britain, while leaving unimpaired that of the Nationalists in Ireland. It does not entirely abolish plural voting, although it comes near to establishing the principle that one man shall have but one vote. It rejects the other principle, held equally sacred in the United States, that the value of every vote shall be rendered equal by making all the constituencies of equal size. The House of Lords will doubtless seize upon this inconsistency as a pretext for throwing out the bill, which, he may be expected to pass the House of Commons, and afford the Liberals a good basis for appealing to the electors. At present the registration lists are made

up but once a year, and about three months

are consumed in the process of compilation and revision. In order to be registered, an elector must have resided continuously in a given precinct for twelve months before the construction of the list is begun; a regulation which bears severely upon those men who are often compelled to move from place to place in search of work. Even if a workman can satisfy the prescribed condition as to residence, he loses his vote if he has failed to pay his rates, a term which in the United Kingdom refers exclusively to local taxes and has nothing to do with imperial taxation. On the other hand, a rich man may vote in every constituency where he possesses the qualifications of the Parliamentary franchise. We may add that under the existing system a period of thirtyfive days clapses between the dissolution and the reassembling of Parilament, the general election not taking place in one The subject of derelicts in the Atlantic day, as in the United States, but extend ing over several weeks, the boroughs being

seard from before the counties. All these features of the electoral machinery now in operation are to be changed. ounce. The next year the quantity available for shipment increased 61 per cent., year, going into force every January and

July. To be registered, a man need not de more than three months continuously in a given precinet. He is no longer to be disqualified by non-payment of rates. This is easonable, because, while a failure to pay local taxes might plausibly be deemed ground for debarring a man from the exercise of a municipal, parish, or county franchise, it should not shut him out from representation in Parliament, with which the rates have nothing to do. The poorest man contributes to the imperial revenue when he buys articles subject to customs or excise duties. Plural voting is not, as we have said, wholly suppressed, for a rich man may still cast several votes in the same constituency, provided he is the possessor of several Parliamentary franchises in that constituency. But, under Mr. Monter's bill, he will not be able to vote in more than one constituency, and English men will be spared the disgraceful spec tacle of a plutocrat casting scores of ballots in all parts of the United Kingdom. It is further provided that, except in the universities, all elections shall take place or the same day, and that only twenty days shall intervene between the dissolving of a Parliament and the convening of its

The ground assigned by Mr. MORLEY fo

refusing to make his measure complete and

symmetrical by giving an equal value to

every vote, was that the equalization of constituencies would require a recon struction of electoral boundaries, which would impose, he said, a long and compli cated task. There is no substance in this excuse. Any expert mathematician could on the basis of the census of 1891, evolve in twenty-four hours a workable scheme for making the constituencies of equal size all over the United Kingdom. The solid and valid reason for declining to equalize them is that the process would involve cutting down by at least twenty the number of members of the House of Commons (103) al lotted to Ireland by the Act of Union. That law was a solemn pact between two indepen dent legislatures, and the prevailing opinion among constitutional lawyers is that Ireland cannot, without her own consent be deprived of the consideration given for the sacrifice of her legislative autonomy Had her population expanded, the number of her members of Parliament might equitably have been increased, as has been done in the case of Scotland; but diminished it cannot be, so long as the Act of Union remains upon the statute book. Had that act been virtually repealed by the passage of the last Home Rule bill, it would have been lawful to propose, as Mr. GLADSTONI did, that the number of Ireland's delegates to the imperial assembly should be proportionate to her population.

The Duke of DEVONSHIRE has publicly announced that he will oppose a registra-tion bill which does not provide for the equalization of constituencies, and we may therefore take for granted that Mr. Mon LEY's project will be rejected by the House of Lords. Not the less will the Minister be able to point to the introduction of the measure as a fulfilment of one of the principal promises embodied in the Newcastle programme.

Will They Keep On Butting the Engine?

Illinois and Wisconsin, which were on the Democratic list in 1892, have been taken off by the Wilson bill and the income tax. onnecticut, New Jersey, and New York have been taken off by the same means. The Populist States of the West have been made Republican by the same means.

How do the friends of the income tax and the Wilson bill propose to elect a Democratic President in 1896? Where are the electoral votes coming from?

Or, is it proposed to make no Democratic nominations in 1896, and let the Republicans have everything their own way Just at present they have everything their own way without Democratic consent: and they will continue to have their own way until the Democrats understand that the country is sick of broken promises, a muddled and disbonest Tariff bill, and the Communist income tax.

upon the Democratic nigglers and wrigglers in Congress before they will tumble Through how many more steam sawmill must these logs be put?

The next two years and a half will be the

This is cheerful, but, though expressed with onfidence, it will require very vigorous effor on the part of the Democrats to make it comtrue. If the Democratic party is to be shame lessly given over to the Populists, it will g not only to defeat, but to humiliation.

The disorderly proceedings which marked

the meeting of the State Aid or GRACE Democ racy in the Twenty-fifth Assembly district or Friday, call unconditionally for the return of Rowdedow, in person, to the helm. Such pro ceedings, if countenanced or persisted in, will be an encouragement for those who favor "machine rule," as the reformers call it, in the politics of New York. Here we have young Mr. Baldwin, a Custom House official in the service of the Federal Government, unmindful of the well-established proposition that public office is a public trust, actually presiding at his own motion at a meeting of avowed anti-machinists. Here we have Herr HERMAN RIDDER, manager of the Staats-Zeitung, who poses as an actual pacificator of factional differences among Tam many's scattered opponents, as a unifier and as an opponent of machine rule, sitting at the elbow of a presiding officer and advocating, so it is reported, a "false count." Built upon such a foundation, what will be the end of the State Aid or Grace Democracy?

Its leaders object to "Mike" Duffy, They

say they do not desire to have a boodle Alderman among them as a leader. Why not? If ex-Alderman Durry is attracted to the stand ard of the CLEVELAND Administration and is liseatisfied with the loadership of Senator HILL, why should be not turn to the State Aid Democracy, the cuckoo party, to help it is reorming the condition of municipal affairs? The thing to have done with Durry and his followers on Friday night was not to have ex cluded, but to have outvoted them.

The income tax is an important Populist It is, indeed, and if it is imposed upon the Democratic party, the latter becomes Populish hopelessly and irretrievably. Drive the abomnation out of Democratic politics.

It is positively disgusting to see the slobber-ing over Davis S. Mill. by newspapers and statement who have been so beau faitherte in denouncing his no bitical matheds in the State of New York.— Soulon Sould Bo far from being offensive, it should be called in the highest degree wholesome and satisfactory. At the moment when he invekes for its ewn defence a sacred principle of his party, a statesman's personality becomes of ness, not to Senator Hyll but to the Deme-erats, our Boston centemperary should step to the very front of the cherus new shouting the New York Seaster's praises.

has again been brought up in the British Parliament and we can now say, in the language of American legislation, that the Admiralty is able to "report progress." A special Parlia-mentery committee to consider the petition of shinowners has been appointed. One of the speakers upon the question said that Ameri-

can naval vessels were under orders to destroy It seems to us that this would be a good prac-tice for British naval vessels to adopt. At one time we sent out a cruiser to look around for derelicis. This is another good hist to the British Admiralty.

We cordially concur with Mr. Hill in his ob Then say it loud and often. Don't fall the Democracy in the moment of its betrayal to ts worst enemies.

CLEVEBAND AND THE POPULISTS The Administration Resolved to Stand the Income Tax to the Sitter End,

From the Cincinnati Enguire WASHINGTON, April 12-The tariff situation s becoming aggravated. For the first time since the fight began the President is alarmed The secret and confidential news has been communicated that some plan is on foot which promises trouble and endangers the

Acting upon such information, the Presiden s making matters more personal. He is sending for Benators and committing them to the death for the bill. So far the contingent thus seen are of the class known to be loyal. It is more now than ever a matter of pride with the President because of Hill's speech.

But the contra move is likewise on. It several committee rooms of the Senate today there were important conferences. True they were informal. It was found that the weak point of the tariff bill is the income tax The protests are pouring in against it from Fastern and Western sections, and a quiet re ellion is being organized against it.

The sutcome of these informalities premise to orystallize. It is quite probable, yes, almost certain, that a conference of Democrats will b again called. It may not come for a week, and it may come sconer. The manifestation is be-Democratic Senators who will demand a thor ough revision of the pending bill or serve the pen notice that they cannot give it support. It is because of this movement the President yield now will give significance to Hill's at tack. His aim will be to hold the free trade column in line, income tax and all.

THE DEMOCRACY FOREVER

The Honorable Beclaration of Irrepressible Patriotten. From the Brooklyn Eagle

The Eagle would rather have the McKinley law without an income tax than the Wilson Tariff bill with one.

Time for a Committee of Safety

WASHINGTON, April 14.-A new Tariff bill in the place of the Wilson bill is whispered about. not only be a wise course for the Govern ment, but sound politics andthe way of escape from a trouble and danger which threatens very many Democrata. "It is the time for committee of safety to come upon the scene. is what a Western Democrat said to a com pany of Democratic Senators. Another The Democratic party is right; it is the Administration-Populist conspiracy that is wrong."

The Stereanticon in the Church Service From the London St. James's Gasette.

Trem the London St. James's Guarde.

The magic lantern has been impressed into the service of the Church with considerable effect this Eastertide. At All Saints', North Rensington, during Holy Week, a large white sheet was dropped every evening after service from the arch of the chancel, and upon it were displayed a series of pictures illustrating the solemn events of the sacred season. Most of these consisted of reproductions of well-known works of the old masters. While the exhibition was proceeding Canon Trench, or one of the assistant clergy, delivered from the pulpit short explanatory addresses. So successful did the idea prove that the number of children attracted to the church averaged a thousand at each service.

A Mischievous Measure that Should Be

To the Epiron or The Sun-Sir : I read in The Even ing Say that Mr. Mittanchi's bill relating to savings banks has reached a third reading in the Assembly. He purport is to compel each savings bank in the State to all a statement of balance to every depositer annual y, something for which there is absolutely no deman be State can and does, without the slightest difficulty obtain the information as often as he desires; in fact, the banks are anxious and are always endeavoring to proposed law a statement would be mailed to every depositor, even if he had opened the account the day before, or if his book had just been balanced, and in many cases this would be very objectionable to the epositor, as tending to divulge the whereabouts of his noney to others having us right to the information. Agnually on or before the fifth and fifteenth days of lanuary" is the time fixed for the mailing. If the means during the first fifteen days of the year, then it would be hardly possible to comply with the law, even if the deers were closed to depositors and all cirks and officers worked at nothing else during those days, when the current business is heavier than at any other time of the year. Ours is not one of the largest sav-ings banks in the city, but under Mr. Mittnacht's law would have to send out 57,000 statements. The nor age alone throughout the State would take \$32,000

that they do not want. Country & Savings Institution. NEW YORK, April 14.

Squator Hill's Speech,

To the Rosson or Tax Sen-Ser. I am an America. Democrat who is unquestionably strongly in favor Mr. David Bennett Hill of New York for President the United States in 1896. Lexicorop. Miss. March 31, 1894.

To rus Entros or Tun Sun-Ster Senator Hill's was indeed, a great speech. Glevelandiam is no good. Wil-son bill: income tax: Pandwich Island farce; and the battle waged by Tux Sux against the parties responsible for our great hardships. Tue ben will please as

Methodists and Tobacco.

To tun Entrol or Tun Sun—'er. In your tasue of April 10 appeared a comment on the action of Sishop andrews in selemnit questioning candidates for ad-mission to the Method at Episcopal Conference, "Will you wholly abatals from the use of tobacco?" I approud of the Church that prohibits the use of in proud of the Church that prohibits the use of in sidious sarrotions to its immissers, and only hog the may soon take a broader stand, and require it letty as well as the early to show an example. Christian living that, in this respect at least, can't distinguished from that of the saloon follower.

Fin Mockawar, April 11,

The Bine Peacil on Post Office Names.

From the Munhington Securing Mar.
Postmaster-General Bissell has issued an order providing that hereafter only short names, or names of one word only, shall be accepted an names for newly established Fuet Offices. Exceptions may be made by the department when the name is historical or has be-come local by long usage. Satisfactory reasons must be presented to the department for changes of Post Office names. The Postmaster-General says that the rule will remove a sonroe of annoyance to the depar

Where We Beat the British

From the Landon Farming Sundard.

Taking one consideration with another, there can be no doubt that the New Yorker travels much more cheaply and implementably more comfortably than the

From the Leutsian Staning Jimmal.
Three Camden doctors set a good example to their townsmen the other day by holding a mittal vacci

sation s/ance. From the Chicago Posity Tribute.

Nra Gofrequent-Tour husband has insured his life for \$20,000? How good of him? He did it just to tan-bane Officerward—Good of him? He did it just to tan-tallize me!

Shipe that Pass is the Night. From the Indianapolit Journal, They ware married in Washington, D. C., and such about considered the other S. G.; Whereat she fied to tions Falls, S. D., While he took his flight eat to Gusbris. G. T. and now they are office again happy and free

Is as wall to got minor of a bad cough or gold the first spak, but it is safer to not yourhalf of it the first orly-night hours—the accept remody for the purpose sing Dr. dayne's Especiation—ads.

WRAT IN GOING ON IN SUCIEIT,

The brides of the week, whose name has been legion, have certainly not been blessed with the traditional aunahine which is supposed to be an augure of happiness in the married state. Nevertheless, the cyclones and tempests that have besten down upon their flowers and jewels have undoubtedly been the greatest of their kind that atmospheric exhalations could produce, and it is some comfort to know that monotony at least is not presaged for them by the alternate win-ter and autumn, varied by an occasional gleam of spring and summer that we have been enjoying of late in these latitudes.

Miss Leroy and Mr. Dale had the worst of it on Wednesday, but it made little or no difference in the brilliantly lighted rooms where they stood to receive their guests, and Calvary Church, being decide lly gloomy by daylight, was all the better for the gas and candles by which it was illuminated. There is always one advantage in bad weather at a wedding. It furnishes such an inexhaustible tople of conversation, and the changes can be rung so adefinitely upon "the sunshine within and the darkness without," that when the most eloquent frequently wax dull, and champagne seems to be the only motor in the direction of bliarity, a real honest, genuine hurri ane warms people up and gives them something of common interest to talk about.

The Fifth avenue was all alive with carriages on Thursday. The crowd began to collect at about 3 o'clock down in Stuyvesant square, where Miss Juliet Morgan and Mr. Hamilton were married at St. George's Church, and worked itself up an hour later to the bridal reception at Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's princely mansion in Madison avenue. Journeying thence still upward, it reached Hussian Spring Flower Market" in Mr. Louis Tiffany's Seventy-second street studio, and stopped at Miss Callender's and Miss De Forest's apartment, where there was a large gathering of young and pretty people.

Nothing in the way of a flower show could have been more perfect than the ornamentation of Mr. Morgan's house for his daughter's The bridal party stood under a canopy of lilies and roses. The windows were curtained with spring lilacs, the fireplaces hidden by azaleas, the hall was a temple of palms, and the balustrades twined with vines and ferns, with huge bunches of spring flowers adorning the newel posts. It is difficult to de justice to the fragrance and beauty of the scene, which represented almost as much wealth as the jewels that adorned the bride. Mr. Tiffany's studio where the Russian Flower Market was held should be counted among the show places of the city. It is of

enormous size and hung with quaint lamps and lanterns from every part of the world. Jewels or glass which simulates them sparkle and scintillate from screens that shut off the fireplaces and hang in front of gas jets, while quaint little galleries of carved wood from India produce a most original and picturesque effect. In this lovely setting Bussian foll songs were sung and pretty girls in Hussian costumes poured tea and sold flowers. Among them all Miss Angelica Lawrence and one of the Misses Potter, who were the genuine dress of the Russian peasants, were the most effective and picturesque. The costumes of the Bussian grand dames, which must be long since obsolete, as no women patronize the modistes of Paris and Vienna so extensively as the members of St. Petersburg's court circle. were singularly awkward and unbecoming. Plain old Ascension Church, which has seen

the half century of its existence, seemed to blossom like the rose yesterday at the bridal of Miss Minturn and Mr. Leroy, and lower in the sunlight and its aristogratic old houses ppening from their doorways of green grass and shrubs, had an air of such thorough replore the probable inroads of time and change which seem to be creeping nearer to this charming locality. The bridal party was exceptionally pretty, although there is but little room for display in the chancel of the church. The bridesmalds' costumes of striped satin and watered silk, with brocaded rose-buds scattered over them, were picturesque and effective, and the bride looked extremely handsome in satin and point lace. An

so many gay and so many sad assemblages in

Washington square, but the number of guest was timited, and included only Mirturns end Aspinwalls, and other old New York families. The afternoon concert in aid of "the sum mer camp for poor boys" has added to its list of attractions the name of M. Henri Marten the celebrated violinist, which, with Mms. Melba, M. Ancona, and M. Plancon, ought to crowd Sherry's rooms next Thursday. The doors at the Thirty-seventh atreet entrance will be open at 3 o'clock and there are to be no reserved seats. Tickets are now for sale at Sherry's, Tyson's, and Dutton's, and by all the patronesses. That the concert may not be entirely dependent upon feminine efforts for 14

elaborate breakfast followed the ceremony in

Mrs. Minturn's large, old-fashioned house on

society have consented to give tone and spirit to the affair by acting as patrons. Among well-known people outward bound is the favorite liner Majestic on Wednesday agast will be Mr. J. Plerpont Morgan and family Mr. and Mrs. David Egleston, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer and Miss Katharine Duer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Forbes-Leith, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup and Mr. Adrian Iselin and family

success, a number of gentlemen prominent

An invitation has been issued by Mr. Walte Damrosch for a meeting to be held at the residence of Miss Callender and Miss De Forest on Wednesday next at 3:30 P. M. for the purpose of founding a Wagner Club. The object of the club is to give encouragement to a short season of Wagner opera next autumn. prior to the regular Italian season, when the greatest artists from Bayreuth and other German towns will appear. It will not be surprising if even a greater number of enthusiprise than filled Miss Callender's rooms a week ngo on the occasion of the female suffrage meeting. As a rule, even in this age of progress, harmony and art carry so many more at-

tractions than politics and polling booths. The coaching season will be fairly opene! to-morrow by the first trip of the public coast Tempest from the Hotel Brugswick to the Country Club of Westchester. Nothing gives so much life to the avenues and Park as the gitttering four-in-hand, well freighted with beauty, and the sound of the guard's horn. Mr. J. Clinch Smith has everybody's test wishes for the success of his enterprise, and there is very little doubt of the seats being angaged far in advance.

Americans who have been visiting the Eter-

nal City during the past winter have enjoyed many charming entertainments. Indeed, it is said to have been one of the garent seasons ever known there. A dinuer of thirty-four at the Grand Hotel given by the Baroness Bur-dett-Coutts, and followed by a ball, was the last great function of the season. The seating of the guests at this banquet was original and peculiar. They were so arranged as to divide the table into four quarters, at two of which, far apart from each other, were seated the host and hosters, and the two others were presided over by the ladies highest in rank lanked by the two royal princes that were present. Fach of the quarters contained one f the four "beauties," who were Miss Fanny Tailer, Mrs. Remsen Whitehouse, and two daughters of distinguished Roman houses. The ball that followed was attended by a bril liant gathering of Italian society, and by all the smartest English and Americans.

The season at Nice. Cannes, and Monte Carlo is drawing to a close, and Paris is preparing for a gay spring season. Mr. and hirs W. E. Vanderbilt are there, and it is said that there is very little probability of Mrs. Vanderbilt's returning in time for Newport this year. Mr and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, who have been to Egypt, Greece, and the Holy Land, have written that they will be at Newport early in June. Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Morton and their daughters will, it is said, go to London for a part of the sae of the Mar drawing rooms.